

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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## AN EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDING.

Although the Kellett investigation is on before the civil service commissioners, and is in a degree subjudice, at the same time we cannot refrain from expressing an astonishment at the tactics of the defense and at the apparent acquiescence of the prosecution, borrowing these terms for the sake of brevity. Here is Kellett, charged with the commission of repeated crimes as well as lesser illegalities as a police officer, and the witnesses against him are turned over to his attorney to be threatened, browbeaten and maligned, not only when actually appearing as witnesses but in some cases in the privacy of the attorney's own office. Detective Woo testifies that he was abused, called a "fresh Korean" and the intimation given him that he might be sent to jail, and this by the attorney for the defense, in McDuffie's office. Detective Swaden was told by the same attorney, in the attorney's office, that the defense "had his number" and would see that proper action was taken against him. Detective Karada was abused by Captain McDuffie because he exercised the right of choice given him by the sheriff and declined to place himself where he could be similarly abused and threatened. Detective Apana, who had been ordered to the attorney's office, was threatened and intimidation was attempted.

What kind of an investigation is this, where witnesses can be subjected to abuse of this degree? What is the attorney general's department and what is the sheriff thinking of that they tolerate it? Either Kellett stole evidence money or he did not. He either abused prisoners under arrest or he did not. We presume that the commission wants to get at the facts, but how does it expect to secure these facts if witnesses are to be intimidated with impunity? It commences to look as if this investigation was to be very much of the "farce" Deputy City Attorney Weaver predicted. It will be if the ordinary commonsense that should govern an action of this kind be set aside and technicalities on one side and abuse on the other are to be interposed between the commissioners and the truth.

Let the commissioners get out their heads any ideas they may have that they are sitting as begowned and learned judges and take a grip on the fact that they are presumed by the community to be men of good commonsense, anxious to get at the actual truth of the case before them. Remembering that they will protect the witnesses and not be led as far astray as to mistake noise for knowledge, bluster for argument, or abuse of witnesses as something that discredits their testimony.

## A CORPORATION AND THE PUBLIC.

A series of "talks" by the Mutual Telephone Company, in the form of display advertisements, has just been started by that company in this paper to the end of securing public cooperation for the purpose of giving improved service to subscribers.

It is the intention of the telephone company to publish from day to day brief, instructive hints which if carefully followed will do much toward making the service of the local company superior to that anywhere. To reach this desired efficiency it is quite necessary that the public understand something about the use and limitations of a telephone instrument and the "talks" are designed to secure that result.

When one considers the high class of service secured in Honolulu he is likely to be thankful that this city has not the difficulties of weather conditions to contend with that disturb telephone service on the mainland. An illustration of this point came in the wireless news to The Advertiser last week when the City of Cleveland was reported in the throes of a storm that almost entirely disabled telephone and electric light service for an indefinite period.

It would probably give Honoluluans a degree of pride in their telephone service to accept the Mutual Telephone Company's invitation to see its \$200,000 switchboard and get an idea of the complex and wonderful system of automatic switching that goes on uninterrupted day and night, giving Honolulu an almost matchless service.

## CLEAN THE RASCALS OUT.

Up to the end of October, the Hawaii graft probe commission had spent \$16,500 out of the appropriation of \$20,000 for its work, and it has already succeeded in getting back for the taxpayers practically three times the cost of the investigation to date, while the great accomplishment has been the uncovering of a nest of grafters that were driving the county towards bankruptcy and giving it a government that was not only hurting the county itself but was discrediting the whole Hawaiian electorate. In addition to what has been actually accomplished, the commission is hot on the trail of some of the alleged "higher ups" and has also laid the foundation for further recoveries of various amounts of stolen and mis-spent funds aggregating many more thousands.

The commission requires a further appropriation for its work. The supervisors of Hawaii should vote it unhesitatingly and make the amount as large as the commission requests. Even if it takes every cent of the money recovered to get to rock bottom in the grafting mess and Hawaii only breaks even financially in the matter, it will be far ahead in having had its political house cleaned out and a lesson taught that will ensure clean government in the future. The county should adopt as its motto: "Clean the rascals out," and provide all the funds the cleansers require. To stop now would be infamous; even to hesitate would be for the supervisors to cast a suspicion upon themselves. We do not believe that the supervisors will hesitate or balk, even if the taxpayers at large would tolerate either a refusal of the appropriation or the passing of one with any strings on it.

## WAR AND SUGAR.

It is not very pleasant, says the Louisiana Planter, to contemplate war with Mexico, as war is a horrid thing and should be avoided if possible. The situation in Mexico, however, is so complex and so embarrassing to our federal government as the natural custodian of peace in the western hemisphere that there may be some outbreak at almost any moment that would result in immediate war. Should this be the case and a war with Mexico occur, in all probability the duties on sugars would be restored, as giving the quickest financial relief possible and certainly no means could be utilized that would more evenly distribute the increased taxation throughout the entire federal union than would be secured by the sugar duties.

When in 1870 the sugar duties were first reduced and a sliding scale was established, it was soon found that the revenues were inadequate to cover the needs of the government and a straight twenty-five per cent increase of the specific duties was adopted. The duty on sugars coming in at two cents was raised to two and a half and so on with the rest of the rates, each being increased one-fourth. Let us hope that we shall not have a war, but if it does come there will almost surely come with it an entire change of the complexion of our present sugar legislation.

## THE SUPERVISORS AND THE COMMISSION.

The supervisors will be making a mistake if they suppose that the community generally is not prepared to back the civil service commission or if they insist upon taking the ground that the recommendations of the commission regarding improvements necessary in the police and fire departments may be tossed aside as unimportant. It may be, as the opinion of the deputy city attorney states, that the civil service commissioners have not the extensive powers they took for granted they possessed, but at the same time the commission stands for a great deal in the estimation of the public and is entitled to something besides hostility from the supervisors. Even if the commission had no power officially, and it certainly has some, it is made up of three representative citizens who have given the needs of the police and fire department much consideration and their report thereon and their recommendations are entitled to respect and consideration from the supervisors, whose wider responsibilities have naturally not allowed them to specialize on the two departments in question.

The civil service commission may have gone off on a tangent in much that it has done. We believe that it has and said so several weeks ago. At the same time, we appreciate the fact that the commission means to do what it can for the best good of the city and is in a position to do much, even if it should go no further than to study the needs of the departments of public safety and furnish the supervisors with intelligent reports thereon. The trouble with some of the supervisors, and the civil service commissioners are edging to the same thing, is that they have an exaggerated idea of their own importance and are giving that so much attention that they have small time left to give to the importance of the general public whose business they are supposed to be doing.

Surely the two bodies can "get together" as men and citizens and reach a basis of cooperation where they can work for Honolulu. We want no more law suits. It took enough of those to teach Mayor Fern to satisfy the taxpayers for a long time to come. The members of the board and the commissioners do not want to squabble themselves down to the mayor's level, let us hope.

## GIVING HAWAII THE SHORT END.

Congress and the administration seem to forget that Hawaii is within the Union or is on the map. The income tax law, or certain provisions of it, went into effect November 1, before the first treasury regulations telling what to do and how to do it had been received in Honolulu. Three days after issuing the first batch of rules the treasury discovered it had made a mistake or two and took some of the rules back and made some new ones. These did not get to Honolulu until last Tuesday and will not reach Hilo before today. In the mean time dire penalties are accruing against those few residents who are fortunate enough to have incomes large enough to get penalized.

In letting contracts for steel work at the naval station our own splendidly equipped and organized foundries and machine shops are left distinctly out of it, just because clerks back in Washington neither know nor try to find out how long it takes the post-office to deliver plans and specifications made in the Washington offices to possible bidders in Honolulu. There are a lot of men in the government departments with just about enough gumption to drive a blind mule down a corn row, who are very high and mighty in the transaction of business. The Good Book has some rather caustic sayings about "a servant when he reigneth," so the phenomenon is not one peculiar to the Democratic administration. However, the aforesaid administration is peculiar in so many ways that it would be a shame not to call their attention to some of the things they do to us.

## "GET TOGETHER" WITH THE ARMY.

The Army of Oahu will take a large part in the events of the Mid-Pacific Carnival and the celebration of Washington's Birthday, which is one more reason why the citizens of Honolulu in particular and those of the Territory in general should each do his or her individual part to make the affair a noteworthy one, each contributing to the general whole according to his own means and opportunity.

While the men in khaki are a part of the community, and a decidedly important part, it would be well for Honolulu during the holiday period to consider the soldiers as among the city's guests and make some special effort to see that these ten thousand welcome guests enjoy themselves. The carnival period offers a splendid opportunity for the citizens to wipe out forever the idea that continues to prevail to too large an extent that in some ways the man in uniform is discriminated against here. The average citizen knows that this idea is a mistaken one, but the average citizen does not know to what a great extent it prevails among the soldiers. The Advertiser is constantly in receipt of letters from enlisted men protesting against this supposed discrimination, and appreciates the situation.

Let the carnival correct this. Honolulu wants to do what it can to make Uncle Sam's boys feel at home and contented here, and if the "get-together" spirit can be made to work between the citizens and soldiers the fact can be proven.

## REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS WANTED.

The Society of Sons of the American Revolution requests that if there is any one who knows the location, in private collections, or libraries, of any documents giving names, enrollment-lists or any other data concerning revolutionary soldiers and sailors they will communicate with Gen. George Andrews, War Department, Washington. Through the efforts of the society the Library of Congress has compiled a list of over 1650 vessels, with their captains that fought on our side in the Revolution. There were probably over forty thousand sailors and marines on these vessels but there is hardly a single copy extant of the ship's articles of any of the privateersmen or of revolutionary vessels sailing under letters of marque.

The names of these "minute men of the sea," now largely buried in oblivion, should be recovered as far as practicable, and their memory preserved. The Continental Navy, equipped through provision by the Continental Congress, was limited in size through lack of funds, and letters of marque were therefore granted to private armed vessels to supplement the regular naval fleet. The prizes captured were the reward of this naval militia, the sale of the prizes and distribution of the money to the seamen being properly supervised by courts of admiralty.

## AN EPOCH-MAKING DISCOVERY.

Day's discoveries at Halemauau promise to be revolutionary in their scope. When the extensive investigations now in progress at Kilauea have been completed, the scientific world will know more about the physical constitution of the earth's core, and the causes of volcanic eruptions, than has been contributed by all the geophysical investigators that have previously attempted the solution of these problems.

The logic of Doctor Day's discovery is that lava-flows are neither squirted out from a molten earth-core by the contracting pressure of the cooling globe, nor that they result from violent chemical combination of sea-water with a crystallized earth-core,—the initial heat to start the chemical reaction being produced by the enormous pressure of land masses under the impulse of the force of gravity.

The analyses made by the Carnegie Institution investigators of samples of gases taken from within the molten depths of "Old Faithful" seem to prove that all the previous theories of lava causation are at fault and that these gases are themselves the cause of volcanic eruption through the fierce heat which they produce as they enter into chemical combination with one another in their flow from within toward the periphery of the globe.

## THE POLICY OF THE KELLETT DEFENSE.

All the braggart advance notices of the Kellett defense that it is going to demonstrate the existence of a conspiracy to oust the detective sergeant from his position, and that it is going to show that this paper is a party to any such a conspiracy, is the veriest rot, known to be such by the attorney who makes the allegation and by the paper which prints his press notices. The Advertiser would not consider it necessary even to deny what it knows cannot be demonstrated, because lacking in the first element of truth, were there the least disposition on the part of the Star-Bulletin to publish any of the facts so far brought out before the civil service commission in the Kellett hearing or to pay the least regard to newspaper ethics in its handling of news stories. What that paper has seen fit to offer its readers as reports of the proceedings so far has never been equalled in the history of the press in the Territory for sheer mendacity and perversion of truth. That paper has tossed to the winds every pretense it ever had for fairness, accuracy or the ordinary decency that are supposed to make the news columns of a paper reflect facts.

It is cheap tactics for an attorney to denounce a witness as a liar when his testimony cannot be controverted; it is cheaper tactics still to announce in a perverted newspaper things that in no possible way can be demonstrated, in no possible way because they are absolutely and utterly false to begin with and wholly incapable of proof. The Advertiser would not feel constrained to thus denounce the cheap tricks of any lawyer were it not made necessary by the continuous and groundless attacks made in the Kellett hearing and in the columns of the Star-Bulletin upon this paper and its representatives—as if we had inspired Kellett to beat up defenseless prisoners; as if we had induced gambling games to run openly while McDuffie and Kellett were on the force, in order to have them available for the raids of the deputy sheriff; as if we had persuaded detectives to wear valuable jewelry that did not belong to them, or made other offers to split loot with the desk clerk, or deal in stolen opium or use the police automobile in white slave traffic or a score of other things that have been rumored and may yet be proven.

This whole question of police malfeasance has by no means been wholly exposed to the public, nor has the light yet been let into the back alley policy of the Star-Bulletin. Let it deny, for instance, the fact that its editor openly explained that he cared nothing whatever about the truth of the charges made against either McDuffie or Kellett but that he proposed to have the Star-Bulletin defend them so long as The Advertiser was on the other side! That is the kind of policy upon which the afternoon paper has based its recent action! Beat it if you can.

## QUEEN EMMA PARK.

Visitors to Honolulu often inquire where they may find the home of the old kings and rulers of Hawaii. If there were no such thing as "aloha" among our people for those who have gone before, the preservation of the homes of the kings and queens would be a business asset to this city from a tourist standpoint alone. Fortunately, there is an aloha for the alii, and our county solons do not have to look to the monetary value of such an institution as the proposed Queen Emma park.

The daughters of Hawaii would like to create here a Hawaiian garden, filled with the giant tree ferns, and a collection of native plants, vines and shrubs. There could be no better memorial to the Kings and Queens of old Hawaii. There is no fern forest within easy reach of ordinary means of travel anywhere near Honolulu. A native botanical garden would make a beautiful memorial to this noble benefactress of the Hawaiian people.

## BUSINESS COMPLAINTS.

The New York Commercial voices the annoyance of business men over the income tax law and says that the whole law is unconstitutional and confiscatory. It is a clumsy attempt to compel private citizens to act as tax collectors without compensation for their services or their time. The confusion, delay and added cost of handling business is characterized as "outrageous." One banking house in New York had to employ fifty additional men to handle the accounts; another had to rent new quarters, install furniture and hire many employees to get its customary accounts in proper shape. There is a fine of \$2000 and imprisonment as a penalty for nonfulfillment of the new regulations, and business men all over the country are up in arms against the right of the government to inflict these enormous losses on individuals and corporations.

## LET THE JIJI FOLLOW SUIT.

The Nippon Jiji should acknowledge, as The Advertiser does, that it was grossly misinformed when it stated that an outrage had been committed in Iwilei upon a Japanese woman by three negro soldiers, and make what amends are possible to the men of the Twenty-fifth Infantry. The facts are that, through an astonishing coincidence, there were two assaults about the same time in the Iwilei district by soldiers upon women, in one instance three negro soldiers from the transport in the harbor being involved; in the other and greatly lesser affair three white soldiers being implicated. The reports of the two affairs were confused into one report, which report received publication. The fact that an immediate investigation was instituted by the military authorities demonstrated to the satisfaction of every one who might have entertained any doubts upon the subject that nothing such as was reported to have taken place would be tolerated in any degree, and, as this paper took the earliest opportunity to point out, not the slightest excuse remained for anyone to condemn the military as a whole or for anyone to suggest that any one portion of the community either lacked proper protection or stood in need of special protection. We believe that the absolute demonstration of this to be the one bright spot in an otherwise most unfortunate mixup.

## THE PASSING HOUR.

A visitor suggests a nut plantation for Hawaii. Just what people is he hitting at, anyway?

Charley Chillingworth says that neither the city nor the city attorney pays him for appearing in the police court as deputy prosecuting attorney. The question then naturally arises: Who does pay him?

Huerta had Madero shot in the back and now the indications are that Blanquet will have Huerta shot in the back. Just who will shoot Blanquet in the back has not yet developed. Otherwise the situation in Mexico is rapidly clearing itself up.

The belief of some of the local Japanese that a Japanese cruiser squadron is on the way to Mexico via Honolulu sounds probable. The American fleet is well represented in Mexican waters, while the British, German and French are ordering numerous fighting craft to the scene of expected trouble. It would be strange if Japan were content to have only one cruiser among the many.

In the midst of the disturbance created by the first exaggerated reports concerning a purported outrage upon a Japanese woman by soldiers came one clear point and that was the earnestness of the military authorities and the readiness they displayed to take up all such matters at the first mention and search out the culprits, if any such are to be found. The officers and men of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, which regiment was apparently concerned in the matter, lost not a minute after hearing of the supposed affair and practically every man in the regiment showed an eagerness to either find the guilty ones or clear the good name of the organization. That they have been successful in the last is a matter upon which this paper takes this first opportunity to congratulate them. The Twenty-fifth came to Honolulu with an excellent name and has lived up to it here.

## BANKS AGREE TO CASH WARRANTS

Treasurer McCarthy Agrees to Register Claims and City Employees Will Receive Money.

An entirely new point was uncovered yesterday in the controversy regarding the registering of county warrants for money due creditors of the county through Treasurer McCarthy, and this was the fact that all the time warrants presented to the county treasurer by Bishop & Co. had been registered without question.

Speaking upon the subject of this registering of warrants last evening, former Governor George R. Carter stated that he took the matter up as the president of the chamber of commerce and in behalf of the merchants and laboring men of the city, with the idea of assisting them in securing the money they were entitled to by the warrants which had been issued in their names.

"If what I have done has in any way eliminated any misunderstanding and brought about arrangements for the payment of this money, I am perfectly satisfied," asserted Mr. Carter.

According to the latest developments it appears that Treasurer McCarthy has simply done what he could to postpone the registering of the county warrants issued by the auditor to save extra work for his office and interest for the county, and thus misunderstandings have come about.

As a matter of fact Mr. Lewis, of the Bank of Hawaii, says he went to the treasurer and asked him if he would register warrants and pay interest and was given a negative answer. Consequently when warrants were presented at his bank the interest was taken out in advance.

This was also a misunderstanding, according to all accounts, and Treasurer McCarthy states he is perfectly willing to register warrants when presented by the banks. This is satisfactory to the banks, it is said, and it was announced yesterday that they will pay the face of the warrants and then send them to the treasurer's office to be registered.

When Governor Carter's attention was called to the fact that McCarthy had made a statement to the effect that only about \$14,000 worth of warrants was outstanding, he said he was glad to hear it, as he had believed after his investigation that it would take the county about \$65,000 or possibly \$70,000 to tide over the payments due until the money due the county from the Territory, amounting it is said to about \$200,000, is received on November 29.

Mr. Carter also expressed his pleasure last evening at the fact that other banks beside Bishop & Co. and the Bank of Hawaii would cash warrants. He added that while the banks could get the warrants registered, many merchants and laborers had trouble, and they were entitled to use the money due them if they needed it. In a number of cases, he asserted, merchants were asked to wait for their money without registering their warrants.

As for the money due the county, it is asserted that it is not "lying idle," for the reason that this money, or much of it, has not been collected as yet.

## MILLIONS TO CORNELL GIVEN ANONYMOUSLY

ITHACA, New York, November 3.—A gift of \$4,000,000 to the Cornell University Medical College in New York City has been announced by the board of trustees of the university. The gift, the largest in the history of the university, was anonymous, but upon the best of authority it is stated that the donor is Col. Oliver H. Payne of New York City.

The gift was made, it was announced, with the statement that the donor did not care to have the public know his name, although he exacted no pledge that his identity be kept a secret. Among the trustees and the members of the faculty it was stated without question that Colonel Payne had turned over to the trustees securities of a par value of \$4,000,000 and that the interest would amount to \$200,000 annually, all of which is to be spent in the maintenance of the medical college in New York City.

Colonel Payne always has been deeply interested in Cornell University, although he is not an alumnus. He was graduated from Yale in 1863, but from the time Cornell was founded he has taken a great interest in its affairs. On one occasion he said he did this because it was the state university.

The additional income of \$200,000 a year will be used, it was said, to make the equipment of the college the most complete in the country, if not in the world, and to increase the salaries of professors. It was also understood that the accommodations for students would be increased.

**JAPANESE MAKES RECORD.**  
In the trials at Tokio, November 2, for the next Olympic games at Berlin, Kanazumi of the Japanese team ran the marathon in two hours, thirty-six minutes and twenty-eight seconds. The marathon distance is twenty-six miles, 385 yards.

**ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.**  
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